

EXHIBIT A

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THE

Exhibit A

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bongo¹
Boocercus eurycerus



bongo²
Bongo drums



bantebok
Damaliscus dorcus

melon-shaped mold. [Fr. < its shape. See ROMA.]

bombed (bōmd) adj. Slang. Intoxicated; drunk.

bomb·er (bōm'ər) n. 1. A combat aircraft designed to carry and drop bombs. 2. One who makes and sets off bombs.

3. Upstate New York & Illinois. See submarine 2. See Regional Note at submarine.

bomb·proof (bōm'prōof') adj. Designed and constructed to resist destruction by a bomb.

bomb·shell (bōm'shēl') n. 1. An explosive bomb. 2. A shocking surprise.

bomb·sight (bōm'sīt') n. A device in a combat aircraft for determining the point at which to drop a bomb.

bom·by·cid (bōm'bī-sid') n. A moth of the family Bombycidae, which includes the silkworms. [< NLat. *Bombycidæ*, family name < Lat. *bombyx*, silkworm. See BOMBASINE.]

Bo·mú (bō'mōō). A river of central Africa rising in SE Central African Republic and flowing c. 805 km (500 mi) to join the Uele and form the Ubangi R.

Bo·na (bō'nā). Mount. A peak, 5,032.5 m (16,500 ft), of S AK at the S end of the Wrangell Mts.

bo·na fide (bō'nā fīd', fīdē, bōn'fīd') adj. 1. Made or carried out in good faith; sincere. 2. Authentic; genuine. See Syns at authentic.

[Lat. *bona fides*: *bona*, fem. ablative of *bonus*, good + *fides*, ablative of *fides*, faith.]

Bo·naire (bō'nār'). An island of the Netherlands Antilles in the Caribbean Sea off the N coast of Venezuela.

Bo·nā·pak (bō-nām'pāk). A ruined Mayan city near present-day Tuxtla Gutiérrez in S Mexico.

bo·nan·za (bā-nān'zā) n. 1. A rich mine, vein, or pocket of ore. 2. A source of great wealth or prosperity. [Sp. < Med. Lat. *bonacía*, calm sea, blend of Lat. *bonis*, good; see deu^{2*}, and Med.Lat. *malacia*, calm sea (< Gk. *malakos* < *malakos*, soft; see mel^{1*}).]

Bo·ná·parte (bō'nā-nā-pärt'). Corsican family, all brothers of Napoleon I, including Joseph (1768–1844), king of Naples (1806–08) and Spain (1808–13); Lucien (1773–1840); Louis (1778–1846), king of Holland (1806–10); and Jérôme (1784–1860), king of Westphalia (1807–13). — Bo'ná·part'ism n. — Bo'ná·part'ist n.

Bon·a·ven·ture (bōn'a-vēn'tyār') also Bon·a·ven·tu·ra (bōn'a-vēn-chōör', -tōör', -tyōör') n., Saint. "The Seraphic Doctor." 1217?–74. Italian theologian and philosopher who advocated direct contemplation of God as the highest goal.

bon·bon (bōn'bōn) n. A candy that often has a center of fondant, fruit, or nuts and is coated with chocolate or fondant. [Fr. *redup* of *bon*, good < Lat. *bonus*. See deu^{2*}.]

bond (bōnd) n. 1. Something, such as a band, that binds, ties, or fastens things together. 2. Confinement in prison; captivity. Often used in the plural. 3. A uniting force or tie; a link: the familial bond. 4. A binding agreement; a covenant. 5. An obligation, such as a promise, by which one is bound. 6.a. A substance or an agent that causes two or more objects or parts to cohere. b. The union or cohesion brought about by such a substance or agent. 7. A chemical bond. 8. An overlapping arrangement of bricks or other masonry components in a wall. 9. Law. a. A written and sealed obligation, esp. one requiring payment of a stipulated amount of money on or before a given day. b. A sum of money paid as bail or surety. c. A bail bondsman. 10. A certificate of debt issued by a government or corporation guaranteeing payment of the original investment plus interest by a specified future date. 11. The condition of taxable goods being stored in a warehouse until the taxes or duties owed on them are paid. 12. An insurance contract in which an agency guarantees payment to an employer in the event of unforeseen financial loss through the actions of an employee. 13. Bond paper. — v. bond·ed, bond·ing, bonds. — tr. 1. To mortgage or place a guaranteed bond on. 2. To furnish bond or surety for. 3. To place (an employee, for example) under bond or guarantee. 4. To join securely, as with glue or cement. 5. To join (two or more individuals) in or as if in a nurturing relationship. 6. To lay (bricks, for example) in an overlapping pattern for solidity. — intr. 1. To cohere with or as if with a bond. 2. To form a close personal relationship. [ME, var. of *bond* < ON. See *þendh**.] — bond'a·ble adj. — bond'er n.

bond·age (bōn'dāj) n. 1. The state of one who is bound as a slave or serf. 2. A state of subjection to a force or an influence. 3. The practice of being physically restrained as a means of attaining sexual gratification. 4. Villeinage. [ME < AN < ME *bonde*, serf < OF *bonda*, husbandman < ON *bondi*, pr.prt. of *búa*, to live. See *þue**.]

bond·hold·er (bōnd'hōld'ər) n. One that owns a bond certificate of a government or corporation.

bond·ing (bōn'dīng) n. 1. The formation of close, specialized human relationships, such as those that link parent with offspring. 2. Dentistry. A technique for the restoration, repair, or cosmetic improvement of a tooth that involves the application of a high-impact resinous material to the tooth surface.

bond·maid (bōnd'mād') n. A woman bondservant. [BOND(WOMAN) + MAID.]

bond·man (bōnd'mān) n. A male bondservant. [ME < *bonde*, serf. See BONDAGE.]

bond paper n. A superior grade of strong white paper made wholly or in part from rag pulp.

bond·ser·vant (bōnd'sūr'vent) n. 1. A person obligated to service without wages. 2. A slave or serf. [BOND(MAN) + g. VANT.]

bonds·man (bōndz'mān) n. 1. A person who provides bond or surety for another. 2. A male bondservant. [ME *bondewoman* < *bonde*, serf. See BONDAGE.]

bone (bōn) n. 1.a. The dense, semirigid, porous, calcified connective tissue forming the major portion of the skeleton most vertebrates. b. Any of numerous anatomically distinct structures making up the skeleton of a vertebrate animal, c. piece of bone. 2. bones. a. The skeleton. b. The body. c. Material remains. 3. An animal structure or material, such as ivy resembling bone. 4. Something made of bone or of material resembling bone, esp.: a. A piece of whalebone or similar material used as a corset stay. b. bones. Informal. D. bones. The fundamental plan or design, as of the plot of a book. 6. Flat clappers made of bone or wood. — v. bones. — bon·ing, bones. — tr. 1. To remove the bones from. 2. stiffen (a piece of clothing) with stays, as of whalebone. — intr. Informal. To study intensely, usu. at the last minute.

boning up on math. — Idioms. bone of contention. The subject of a dispute. bone to pick. Grounds for a complaint or dispute. [ME *bon* < OE *bān*.]

bone ash n. The white, powdery calcium phosphate ash of burned bones, used as a fertilizer and in making ceramic glazes.

bone·black also bone black (bōn'bāk') n. A black pigment containing about 10 percent charcoal, made by roasting it in an airtight container.

bone chlina n. Porcelain made of clay mixed with bone ash.

bone-dry (bōn'drī) adj. Having no trace of moisture.

bone·fish (bōn'fish') n., pl. bonefish or fish·es. A marine game fish (*Albulia vulpes*) of warm shallow waters, having silvery scales. [From its many small bones.]

bone·head (bōn'hēd') n. Informal. A stupid person; a fool.

— bone·head'ed adj. — bone·head'ed·ness n.

bone marrow n. The soft, fatty, vascular tissue that fills bone cavities and is the source of red blood cells and white blood cells.

bone meal n. A substance made of crushed and ground bones, used as a fertilizer and in animal feed.

bon·er (bō'nār) n. Informal. A blunder or an error. [prob. + -er¹.]

bone·set (bōn'sēt') n. Any of several plants of the genus *Potentilla* in the composite family, esp. the eastern American species *E. perfoliatum* having clusters of white flower heads. [From its use as a folk medicine.]

bon·ey (bō'nē) adj. Var. of *bony*.

bon·fire (bōn'fir') n. 1. A large outdoor fire. [ME *bōn*, bone; see BONE + *fir*, fire; see FIRE.]

bon¹ (bōng, bōng) n. A deep ringing sound. — v. bon²·ing, bongs. — tr. To cause to sound with a deep noise. — intr. To make a deep ringing noise. [Lao. *ba* = bong² (bōng, bōng) n. A water pipe that consists of a vertical tube partially filled with liquid and a small opening in a bowl. [Thai *baung*.]

bon·go¹ (bōng/gō, bōng'/gō) n.-gos. A large antelope of central Africa having a reddish-brown coat with white stripes and spirally twisted horns. [Prob. orig.; akin to Lingala *mongó*, antelope.]

bon·go² (bōng/gō, bōng'/gō) n., pl. -gos. M. A pair of connected tuned drums that are played with the hands. [Am. Sp. *bongo*.]

Bon·heur (bō-nür', -nēr') Rosa. 1822–99. French painter known for her animal paintings, such as *The Horsewoman*.

bon·ho·mie (bōn'ō-mē') n. A pleasant and affable personality; geniality. [Fr. < *bonhomme*, good-natured person; good (< Lat. *bonus*; see deu^{2*}) + *homme*, man; homō; see dhghem¹.]

Bon·i·face (bōn'ē-fās'), Saint. 675?–754. English Catholic missionary active in Germany.

Boniface VIII. 1235?–1303. Pope (1294–1303) who asserted authority over England, France, and Sicily.

bon·ing knife (bōn'īng) n. A knife with a narrow, sharp point, used for removing animal bones.

Bo·nin Islands (bō'nīn). An archipelago of volcanic islands in the W Pacific Ocean S of Japan.

bo·ni·to (bō-nē-tō) n., pl. bonito or -tos. 1. A marine fishes of the genus *Sarda*, related to the tuna. 2. Any of several similar fishes, such as the skipjack. [Sp., prob. < *bonito*, pretty < Lat. *bonus*, good.]

bon·kers (bōng'kerz) adj. Informal. Crazy; foolish.

bon mot (bōn mōt') n., pl. bons mots (bōn' mōt'). A clever saying; a witicism. [Fr. : *bon*, good + *mot*, word.]

Bonn (bōn, bōn). The former cap. of West Germany, on the Rhine R.; founded as a Roman fort c. 16 B.C. and from 1990–99 the seat of the European government. Pop. 291,291.

Bon·nard (bō-när'), Pierre. 1867–1947. French painter who adhered to an impressionistic style in works.

bon·net (bōn) ribbons tied.

b. Scots. A flat cap over a automobile.

c. a fireplace. [ME *bōn*. Med.Lat. *bat*.]

bon·ne·ville Great Salt Lake.

bon·ney (bōn'ē) law who.

bon·ny also 1. Physically.

— bon·ni·ly

2. Attractive U.S.

— bon·ny·clab

3. A city or town.

— bon·ny·dwa

4. A Chi

— bon·ny·spiel

5. Prob.

— bon·te·bok

6. A white

— bon·temps

7. Works

8. The proprie-

9. Tone.

10. Hat

11. Give

12. A g

13. Corp

14. Neglig

15. H

16. A

17. Re

18. A

19. C

20. E

21. G

